

# Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1845.

Several columns of matter are necessarily crowded out.

## Mr. Owen's Speech.

We published to-day Mr. Owen's speech, delivered at Terre Haute, on the character and services of the late Andrew Jackson. As our subscribers will no doubt all read it, we feel it unnecessary to add a single comment on such an able production.

—Billy V. will accept our thanks for late London papers by the Britannia. All well.

—Bring on wood while the roads are good.

## Elocution—Professor Bronson.

We are pleased to be enabled to announce to the public that the celebrated elocutionist, Professor Bronson, will soon be in our city, and that he contemplates delivering a course of lectures. So universally known and approved are his lectures, especially in the eastern cities, that it might be deemed superfluous to give a synopsis of the principles of his system, entitled "Elocution; or, Mental and Vocal Philosophy: involving the principles of reading and speaking." &c. &c., and to the Card which appears in this paper.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday, an Irishman whose name we did not learn, while blasting stumps on the rail road line about four miles from the city, was so much injured by a premature explosion, that he died during the night.

**ANOTHER.**—We understand that a person south of this died on Sunday from bleeding at the nose. We learned no particulars.

## Gibson County.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Princeton, Ind., Sept. 21, 1845.

GENTLEMEN: \* \* \* I don't think the new "Democrat" as it is called, that is started at Indianapolis, will take well in these districts. We think that as you have borne the brunt and done our fighting for the last five or six years, if there is any, you ought to have it, and not suffer a milk-and-water set to come in and carry off the spoils. \* \* \* We have a great deal of sickness in this section of the State, more so than I have known from thirty-one years residence in this place.

I am in hopes when our friends meet this winter they will settle down on some true democrat, one that is worthy, and not suffer the whigs to elect one for us. \* \* \* But let the man live where he may, east, west, north or south, let our party unite on him. The true principle is, to "give and take," and not let our opponents decide for us. Yours truly, A.

**THE OLIVE BRANCH** is informed, (as are also some other wing papers) that our "Mysteries" were commenced *previous* to the issuing of the prospectus for the "Indiana Democrat," and the fact of its being issued at all, will have no bearing on our positions. As to our knowledge of the rascality we intend to expose previous to this time, we plead guilty. But would the editors allude to attack gun-boats while frigates were before them? Would they pick up coppers while half eagles covered the ground? It suited us to blaze away at the biggest enemy first. We felt it to be our duty to skin the coons first and the skunks at our leisure. The first was the hardest job, the last the nastiest. The first is accomplished; and the poor denuded coons are like the fox who lost his brushy appendage in the trap—they desire to see the skunk in the same predicament, and are shouting like very devils at our success in the latter operation. We expect to see the animals mix as soon as their hides are out of the way, so as to prevent recognition.

The editor of the Tippecanoe Journal is either a federalist, a later of American Institutions, or a very great coward. His awful forebodings about war or fighting are enough to "make the boys stone him in the streets." It would be nonsense to ask the old gentleman to "come out!" for his paper teems with articles traitorous or cowardly. He may rest assured that he shall not be hurt, even if war should be declared by a nation worth fighting. We have no doubt his beautiful daughters will cross the breed, for American mothers would whip their boys "within an inch of their lives," should they *whine* as does the veteran Major, in fear of war.

—If the Brookville American alludes to us in its remarks of the 26th, we shall plead guilty to but a very small portion; and for authority for what we do occasionally allude to, we refer the editor to SAMUEL MERRILL, Esq. late President of the State Bank. We dislike the style of which he complains as much as any one; but when it is used *falsely* towards us, we must return it *genuine*, if possible.

—Our friend in Gibson county is informed that we understand the "Circular" of which he speaks, as applicable to every State in the Union. It was a general instruction, as we understand it.

—The Rushville Whig is informed that we regulate our own business. It may as well attend to its own.

**THE BEDFORD SEN** is the title of a new Democratic paper, published at Bedford, Ind., by COSMOROE & MARTS, and edited by JAMES HUGHES, Esq. We hope the gentlemen will not get too many iron in the fire, to their own injury. We wish them success.

**WHEAT.**—The Brookville American very justly complains of individuals, who, to deceive the farmers for their own gain, advertise high prices for wheat; and when they thus induce farmers to bring in a plentiful supply, refuse to pay over a certain amount—generally less than is paid at other places. Such conduct is not only reprehensible, but injurious to such stockholders and tending to injure the credit of honest merchants and ruin the character of the place. Such men should be publicly exposed and all dealings with them avoided.

**CHAPMAN**, the article you copy and credited to the Beacon, concerning Mr. Covington, should be credited to the Register—*Laurensburgh Register*.

We ask pardon. It was purely unintentional; for nothing could be further from us than a desire to injure our friend, the Register.

**E. A. HANNEGAN**, U. S. Senator for Indiana, and ROBT. SMITH, M. C. from Illinois, are in Washington. Also Major A. J. Donelson, our late Charge to Texas. The latter has recovered his health.

**SCIENCE.**—Death of *Es-Spencer* White.—A gentleman who arrived this morning from Richmond, Ky., informs us, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, that Judge White, formerly a member of Congress and Speaker of the House of Representatives, shot himself on Monday last, causing instant death. No cause was assigned for the deed.

—See Turner's Advertisement on the 1st page of Semi-weekly.

## The Hoosiers are Ready!

The following correspondence shows that the Hoosiers are ready and waiting. As soon will be ours—and we must have them. As soon will be the Hoosiers part by their own State as with either one or the other. But to the correspondence. Capt. Walker, who steps so manfully forward, is one who did yeoman's service in the last war. He has dozens of fights in him yet. His "riflemen" are minute men, and not a whit behind their veteran commander in patriotism or courage. It is but the feeling of the whole State—indeed we might say of the whole West; and his Excellency but speaks the single sentiment of the people, that the offer now made, "will be but an earnest of the thousands of citizen soldiers in this State, who, on short notice, will zealously throng to do battle in their country's cause."

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1845.

Sir:—By a letter received from Capt. William Walker, of Evansville, in this State, who served as Captain of a company of volunteers from the State of New Jersey, in the last war with Great Britain, I am advised that the "Indiana Riflemen," a company of volunteers at that place, and now under his command, have recently been organized, for the purpose, as it is expressed, of "offering their services to the United States in the war between this country and Mexico." In requesting the Executive of this State in behalf of himself and country to make known this offer, as soon as possible, to the proper Department, he states that they are now awaiting orders, and can be ready to march in defence of their country, at five minutes' notice.

In gladly complying with their request, I beg leave to add that in the event of hostilities between our beloved country and Mexico, or any other power, I entertain no doubt, from the spirit already manifested in our midst, that the offer now so promptly and voluntarily made, will be but an earnest of the thousands of citizen soldiers in this State, who, on short notice, will zealously throng to do battle in their country's cause. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAS. WHITECOMB, Secretary of War.

To the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARSH, Secretary of War, Washington City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 19, 1845.

Sir:—Your Excellency's letter of the 11th inst. offering the services of Captain William Walker's company of Indiana Riflemen, in case of war between this country and Mexico, has been received. I deem it proper to inform your Excellency that it is not anticipated from the present state of our foreign relations, that any necessity will arise for calling out additional force in aid of the regular army, but the numerous tenders of service received from various patriotic citizens of the United States, are regarded by the President and this Department as evidence of the public spirit and patriotism which will ever be displayed by the citizen soldiery in defence of their country.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

His Excellency, JAS. WHITECOMB, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Advertisement.

Some of the papers of the State, particularly the *Washington Express* and *Tippecanoe Journal*, find fault because the lands forfeited to the State are published in the papers in Indianapolis, and not divided among the local papers. With the understanding they have of the matter, their complaints seem to be just. Let us examine the matter. The law provides that these advertisements shall be published. The Legislature then, only can alter the law. Secondly, under the miserable system of underworking which for years prevailed at this place, especially by old Johnny Douglass, the prices have been reduced, so that we should be glad to have it divided as our friends desire. If they choose to publish an average square of 250 cents for nine weeks for 62½ cents, we say, *take the whole*, and welcome; and this is all we get. The idea of "favoritism" here, as insinuated by the *Tippecanoe Journal*, has no existence, except in the brain of the editor. We believe that the person who drafted the law in relation to these advertisements, had no idea of having them advertised *nine successive weeks*; but so the law is worded, and there is no avoiding it. And another consideration should be taken into view. No doubt these moneys were all loaned to poor laboring men! (perhaps) and the board do not wish to add a cent to their already onerous burdens! And should not the printer perform his part for their benefit? They would be far from increasing the expense by postage and double advertising, and therefore have reduced the printer's price. Under the present arrangement, we consider the advertisements in question an injury to our paper rather than a benefit. We will further add, that experience has taught us, that there is not a local paper in the State but can make more real profit from its advertising than can the papers at Indianapolis, taking into consideration the great expenses necessarily incurred here. The profits on State advertising would scarcely pay our Legislative reporters.

## New Catholic Cathedral.

We learn from the Cincinnati Union, that the new Catholic Cathedral, which has been in progress of erection for the past three or four years, is drawing near completion. It is to be dedicated, we are informed, says the *Enquirer*, on the 1st of November next. Several Bishops from the adjoining States, the Arch-Bishop of Baltimore, Bishop Hughes, of New York, and Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, are expected to be present to aid in the ceremonies. A magnificent organ, manufactured by Mr. Schwab, is being put up. A marble altar, procured from Italy, under the superintendence of our townsman, R. R. Springer, is expected here in a few days. To our citizens, we learn, a general invitation will be extended, and we presume they will congregate in large numbers, attracted by the grand imposing ceremonies on that occasion.

**ANDY KELLY.**—This funtastic old lady went into a Quaker Meeting a short time since, full of the "spirit," judging from the way it came out of her. The broadbrim brethren were amazed at this disturbance of their devotions; and an old gentleman arose and said, "Friend Abby, thee disturbs us." Out came the "spirit" faster and harder. "Friend Abby, wilt thou leave!" quoth broadbrim. Abby only tuned her squeaking voice a note or two higher, showering down abuse on her interrogator and the society generally. Broadbrim looked around, and lo! up rose some four athletic men, who approached Abby, took her up as gently as possible despite her shrieks and wails, for she claved lustily, and taking her a good distance from the place of worship, they laid her carefully on the ground, and returned to their devotions in the most silent manner. Abby went home, (his home) with a fanatic brother, who sat down and gave vent to his feelings by writing an account of this terrible outrage which he did not see.

## Maine.

The Augusta Age of Friday has returns from two hundred and ninety-five towns, which give for Gov. Anderson 20,046; for Mr. Morse, 24,198; and for Mr. Emenden and scattering, 5,427. Gov. Anderson's majority in those towns, which comprise the strength of the State, is 626 over all others. The Democrats have a prospect of a large majority in the Legislature, or at least in the upper branch of it. The Senate comprising thirty-one members, of which the Whigs have but three from Kennebec county.

—ROBERT OWEN, the celebrated socialist and reformer, has again arrived in this country.

## Miami Lands.

We cut the following remarks from the Ft. Wayne Sentinel. We understand them to be correct; and in addition can say that for several years past, we have often heard the inquiry, when are these lands to be sold? We do hope the Government will look to this matter as soon as possible. It would be of immense advantage to our State as well as to individuals, to have these lands sold. Purchasers we know are waiting. As we mentioned a week or so ago, many are on their way north, desirous of purchasing and settling on the State lands adjacent to the Government lands; and even this would not be, if the Canal Strip could not be purchased at a low rate with which to enter them. Let the Government bring these public lands into market, and much good will result. It might, if possible, be done at once, as this is the season to sell advantageously. If it cannot be done without the action of Congress, their attention should be early called to the subject.

It is known to most of our citizens that there are several tracts of valuable public lands, purchased of the Indians by the treaties of 1834 and 1838, lying near this city, which have never yet been offered for sale, although they were surveyed and the maps placed in our land office years ago. Most of these lands are of the choicest quality, and their locations so near this city and the Wabash and Erie Canal would ensure their ready sale and improvement if they were from sale greatly retarded the settlement and increase the prosperity of this part of the country, and it has become a matter of inquiry among the anxious to buy, why they are so long kept out of market. As far as we can learn, all that is required is, simply for Congress to pass an act attaching them to the district in which they lay.

There are also several other tracts of land along the line of the Wabash and Erie Canal that were suspended from sale many years ago until the completion of that work, so as not to interfere with the sale of the lands donated to the State in aid of its construction. The canal now being completed, and the State lands sold, there is no longer any reason for reserving them from sale, and instructions ought immediately to be given for again offering them.

These lands, and those alluded to as having been purchased at the treaties of 1834 and 1838, are situated through the district, and ought to be offered for sale before the great Reserve is brought into market, as they would sell to much better advantage. From 30,000 to 35,000 acres of this land lies in this county, and some of it almost in the suburbs of our city. It is difficult to imagine why it has been so long kept out of market—unless, as many are inclined to believe, some former interest in power contained no friendly feelings towards the settlement of this part of the State, or were influenced by speculators to keep it back until they could sell their lands and enrich themselves at the expense of poor settlers, who would otherwise have bought of the government.

These remarks, it will be remembered, do not apply to the Great Miami Reserve, which is so conspicuous on the map, and which was purchased at the treaty of 1830—merely to the land previously purchased. The Great Reserve is not yet surveyed; but as the time stipulated for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi expires this fall, some steps should, and we presume will, be immediately taken to have it done, and brought into market.

Mr. Blake, when Commissioner, (though from his being a citizen of the State, he might have been expected to have known better,) could never be made to understand that there was any land in the State belonging to the general government that had not been offered for sale, except the Great Reserve; but from that time forward, the land and business habits of Mr. Blake, the Commissioner, are so well known, that it is pointed out by him as not soon find out "how the land lies" in this district, and act accordingly.

We don't pretend to know whose business it is to see to matters of this kind. All that we know is, that there is a large body of valuable land in this vicinity for sale—that the whole community is anxious to have it sold—that the people are now waiting for an opportunity to buy, and are making daily inquiries as to the time of sale, right of pre-emption, and the reason why it is held back—and that if it had been offered at the time it ought, the greater part of it would have been now under cultivation, adding much to the wealth and resources of the State. That there is some necessity to be done before these lands can be sold we are informed by the case. We are further informed, that that something is, simply, an act of Congress, attaching these lands to their proper district, which will enable the authorities to proclaim them for sale. If this be all, we hope and trust it will soon be accomplished.

## The Jackson Statue.

The meeting of which we have already made some remarks, was held in Washington on Monday evening, pursuant to notice, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the American people be called upon to unite in erecting at the foot of the Free Trade monument a suitable monument to the memory of the Hero, Patriot, and Sage, whose recent loss the nation still deplores, to go down to our most distant posterity, as a record of the great man's glory, of his country's gratitude and grief.

Resolved, That a colossal equestrian statue in impish bronze, be deemed most suitable for the purpose; to transmit to future centuries the features and form of the man of the Republic will teach every new succeeding generation to look with an ever renewed love and reverence, and an ever-renewing ambition to emulate his noble deeds and noble virtues.

Resolved, That for the purpose of raising, by voluntary subscription, the requisite sum, a National Committee of thirteen be appointed, which shall proceed forthwith to organize the necessary measures for the collection of such subscription; by whom a monthly publication of the same shall be made, and the money securely invested; and

Resolved, That, as General Jackson's own most trusted and beloved friend, and the selected inheritor of his papers and guardian of his fame, Francis P. Blair, be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved, That the following citizens constitute said committee of thirteen, with power to supply vacancies in their own number; and, after the completion of the subscription, to direct and superintend the erection of the proposed work:

Cave Johnson, Francis Pickens, Thomas Ritchie, Amos Kendall, John P. Van Ness, John C. Rives, Wm. A. Harris, Jesse E. Dow, Benj. B. French, John W. Maury, Charles K. Gardner, James Hoban, Charles P. Sengstack.

At the meeting by which these resolutions were adopted, General John P. Van Ness was President, Amos Kendall and John Boyle, Esqs. were Vice Presidents, and James Hoban and John W. Maury, Esq. were Secretaries.

## Indian Romance—Nativism.

The eastern papers give an account of a dark eyed maid of the enthusiastic and chivalrous Penobscot tribe now residing in a tent at Hoboken, who has been desperately smitten by the charms of a son of the pale faces, a lad of about 18 years of age and they are now living together as man and wife, much to the annoyance of the friends of the stricken youth. The damsel has reached the mature age of 36 and is reputed to be rather pretty. To the remonstrances of several persons who have called at their wigwam, to set before them the impropriety of the *union*, they return the sententious but expressive answer, "We love!" and when the daughter of the tribe is solicited to free the youth from his thralldom, she meekly says, "she can't spare him!" They are to be married as soon as a compliant clergyman or magistrate can be induced to knit the bands. The young white man is a native of Maine.

—The citizens of Lawrenceburgh are walking into the affections of the gamblers down that way with energy. We hope they will succeed in driving them off, or into honest callings.

The grossest tyranny that ever enters into human imagination, is that of a father compelling his daughter to marry a man she cannot endure.

## Commencement of the Indiana State University.

The exercises connected with the commencement of this University were the following: On the Sabbath preceding the day of commencement, a very impressive discourse was preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. WYLLIE, addressed specially to those who were about to complete their course of study in the Institution.

On Tuesday G. M. Overstreet, of Franklin, the annual address before the Athenian Society.

On Wednesday, the exercises of the occasion were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Wilson, of Cincinnati, and orations were delivered by several members of the graduating class, which were for style of composition and manner of delivery, highly creditable performances.

In the afternoon Judge McDonald, the Professor of Law, delivered an address before the Law class, which for chasteness of style, moral tone, and force of appeal could hardly be surpassed. His subject was "Means of Professional Success." Industry and integrity he urged as forming the basis of all permanent professional success and reputation, and pointed the young men of the class, to the great sages of the Law in the United States and Great Britain. It was an address which could not fail to produce an effect in awakening high sentiments of professional honor upon the class and a large number of professional gentlemen who were present. This was followed by the Baccalaureate Address of the President, in which affecting allusion was made to the recent decease of George A. Hauser, a member of the class. The main topic of the address was Common Sense. It having been printed before delivery was ready for immediate publication.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following young gentlemen of the Senior class: Jesse J. Alexander, John A. Campbell, John A. Miller, R. Q. Roache, William E. Simpson, and B. W. Wilson.

The degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon the following gentlemen of the Law Department: Grafton F. Cookerly, John W. Cowen, William B. Griffin, Willis A. Gorman, David K. Smyth, James Wilson, Samuel T. Wyllie and James S. Hester. Total of graduates in both departments, 14.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Hon. ISAAC BLACKLOCK, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

At a meeting of the Alumni present, Benjamin J. Guahamey, of Kentucky, was elected the orator for next commencement, and William H. Head of Mississippi, his alternate.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. BUCHER of Indianapolis, delivered the annual address before the Philanthropic Society. His subject was intolerance, and the address was pronounced by an eminent gentleman present, who has been in the habit of listening to the ablest speakers in Europe and America, to be characterized by as strong marks of genius as any which he had heard for many years. The speaker in the most graphic manner exhibited the various forms of intolerance. He spoke of the intolerance of religious rites, of political parties, of social circles—made allusion to exhibitions of it in different States—urged the right of the freest inquiry in all subjects political, religious, social—that reason and argument are the only weapons with which to beat down wrong opinions—that the very spirit of the age is that of enquiry which neither European monarchs nor African nobles can keep down. Every topic was treated in a bold and graphic style, and an immense audience encircled during its delivery.

The day of commencement was delightful. The spacious chapel of the University was filled to overflowing during all the exercises. The Governor of the State was present as an official visitor, and numerous strangers.

The University is in a very flourishing condition. Its corps of instructors consists of the President, four Professors, and the Principal of the Preparatory Department. The number of students in the University for several years has steadily and gradually increased in a manner which indicates permanent prosperity. In the year 1840, the number of students in all departments was 64, in 1841, the number was 81, in 1842, 89, in 1843, 115, in 1844, 160, in 1845, 174. The chemical laboratory of the University is equal, if not superior to that of any merely literary institution in the West. There is connected with the institution, a boarding house, which for two years has been under the control of a club, where between 30 and 40 students board themselves, hiring a boy and cook, and catering for themselves at an expense of a little over 60 cents a week.

The next session opens on Monday the 3d of Nov.

## More New Books.

Sam. Turner has just received another large lot of new and excellent books, among which we enumerate the following:

Harpers' Illuminated Bible. No. 35, 36, 37, and 38. It is as excellent as ever. Harpers' Illustrated Shakespeare, Nos. 61, 62, 63, and 64. The best edition of Shakespeare ever published.

Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy, Nos. 9, and 10. Two more numbers completed the work. It should be read by every body, especially by all classes of mechanics.

The *Boon Friend*. This is nothing similar to Underoakism, as its title might import; but it is one of the Library of Select Novels, by the author of the "Gambler's Wife," &c. Price only 25 cents.

No. 16 of the *Wandering Jew*. We don't think much of this work, though it has made a great noise.

Cosmos: A survey of the general physical history of the universe. By Alexander Von Humboldt. Price one shilling—12½ cents.

The *Duty of American Women to their Country*, containing some good ideas, and some objectionable ones, judging from a cursory glance.

Abercrombie's Miscellaneous Essays. A very popular religious work; it having gone through 19 editions in Scotland.

Travels of Marco Polo, illustrated by maps, &c. A very interesting work, and containing much interesting material, especially relative to the interior provinces of China, &c.

Domestic Economy, by Miss Catherine E. Beecher. We consider this one of the most useful works of the kind ever published. It is also got up in excellent style by the Harpers. Not a family among us will be without it, after once examining it. It is intended more especially for young ladies at home and at school; but cannot be read without profit by any one. Miss Beecher is, we believe, sister to the Rev. H. W. Beecher, of our place; and inherits in her style his boldness and vigor, tempered by kindly love for all that is good and useful. Of her, it is said, that Henry once remarked, "I had the talents of Kate, I would make a noise in the world." A beautiful compliment.

## Almanacs for 1846.

C. B. Davis has laid on our table the following almanacs for the coming year 1846. "De Darius's," "Turner's," "Fisher's Comic," and "Crocket's." They are full of all kinds of fun and pictures, besides excellent calculations. Now is the time to get them cheap; and if you want to keep out sickness and blue devils, read them. Cheaper than doctor's bills.

Why is the boss of the Louisville Journal not a boss? Because he is a *Prattice*.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Steamer Britannia.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Royal steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, bringing news from Europe twelve days later than our last advices.

The Britannia brought one hundred and one passengers—among them Hon. Edward Everett, lady, daughter and two servants.

We condense from the N. Y. News. The Hon. Louis McLane, the new American Minister in England, has taken up his residence at 38 Harley street, Cavendish Square.

The Acadia arrived out in eleven and a half days from Boston—one of the shortest voyages ever made. The cotton market has shown symptoms of improvement. The sales up to the end of the week, exceeded 48,000 bales, a daily average of more than 8,000. In the four days since nearly 40,000 have been sold, and prices are very evidently getting up.

The weather in England, which had for some time been stormy, and which it was generally feared, had injured the growing crops and retarded the harvest, has suddenly changed for the better, and there is a fair prospect of abundance. Every interest is feeling the advantage of restored confidence. The state of trade is in most respects satisfactory. The demand for all the leading staples, whether sugar, coffee, wool or cotton, is so steady as to indicate a healthy consumption, and the supplies are sufficient to check any exorbitant advance.

The religious disturbances in Germany have not been renewed, and the popular irritation has been arrested by the King's prompt compliance with the request of the citizens in regard to a commission of inquiry. The French have met with some reverses in Algeria—the Arabs at Orleansville having again revolted.

The news from Ireland is not important. The Ulster journals are crowded with announcements respecting the general organization of the Orange Society, and especially in reference to a demonstration which took place in Lisburn, county Down, on Wednesday, 20th ult.

There had been, on the west coast of Africa, a successful engagement between the boats of one of Her Majesty's ships, and a large pirate slaver. The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the *Pantabulo*. Lieut. Provost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number were killed, and seven or eight more severely wounded that they ran below or yielded.

The papers contain full accounts of the journeyings of the Queen and royal party in Germany. On the 27th of August Her Majesty proceeded from Coburg to Gotha, accompanied by Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the reigning Duke, where they remained 3d or 4th of September, when they would return home.

In Poland there is a complete famine. The chief topics of discussion during the past fortnight, have been the rumored appearance of war between Mexico and the United States, and the apprehended deficiencies of the crops, through the prevalence of weather unfavorable to the prospects of the agriculturists.

The Parliamentary session being over, the Queen being on a tour of pleasure in Germany, O'Connell in retirement at Derrynane, and the ministers and other legislators being on the moors shooting grouse, or in the fields popping at partridges, there is little of incident to record in the public gaze at this time. There are some reports of change in the ministry. Lord Lyndhurst, it is said, is desirous of retiring, and the question was, who would succeed him?

Scotland, which usually absorbs but little of the politician's attention, has been disturbed during the last few days, by one or two enemies, not very serious, but sufficient, in the absence of more stirring events, to fix the public gaze on that part of the land. The scene of the principal outrage was Dumfries, where the house of an employer was attacked and his family maltreated, by his operatives, armed with a dispute about wages. Troops were despatched to Edinburgh, and the newspapers gave importance to the circumstance by displaying, in imposing capitals, the "Riots in Scotland." As a set-off against this ungovernable outbreak, the general assembly of the Free Church has gone as far north as Inverness to proclaim the "word," and collect the "sinner."

—We are extremely sorry to observe in the last No. of the *Lawrenceburgh Beacon*, an attack upon Gov. Whitcomb and Jesse D. Bright. We assure the editor of that paper, with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, that that is not the way to prove himself a consistent Democrat; particularly in this section of the State. We can assure him that the names of the gentleman stand far above the reach of his aim. No two individuals in the State of Indiana deserve more from the Democratic party than JAMES WHITECOMB and JESSE D. BRIGHT. No two individuals have ever had more violent abuse heaped upon them by the Federalists than those gentlemen. To the grand minds and powerful exertions of these men do the Democracy of Indiana, in a great measure, owe their proud and exalted position; and when we see one, PROFESSOR Democracy, drawing his weapon upon them, we are forced, however unpleasant the task, to speak out. As against such men as Whitcomb and Bright belongs to Federalism. It comes with a bad grace from one professing Democracy. We want no truer or abler standard-bearers than Whitcomb and Bright—they are the kind of men under whose banner the Democracy delight to rally, and in whose hands the interests of the people of this State will be safe.—*New Albany Dem.*

## Thomas L. Smith Esq.

We are pleased to perceive that several of the democratic papers of this State have spoken favorably of Thomas L. Smith, of New Albany for U. S. Senator. Mr. Smith is a firm and devoted democrat, a polished scholar and able political writer. He is the author of the Democratic State Address submitted to the people of Indiana by the two last State Conventions which assembled at Indianapolis. The people of Indiana may find among her sons no truer and more devoted patriot, and no more ardent and selfless champion for her honor, first, but they could find no truer friend to their interest than MR. SMITH.—*Crawfordsville Review*.

**Bank of St. Clair.**—It was rumored in town yesterday, and there appears to be good grounds for the rumor, that all the books, paper and specie (?) which amounted to only about \$1000, according to old Jesse's statement, belonging to the Bank of St. Clair, have been removed to her majesty's dominions! It appears that after it had been known an intention had been procured, the books &c., were packed up and taken across the river to prevent the law from taking its course, and the creditors of the bank from securing their rights. It seems to us that this is rather a high handed proceeding. This rag machine, not satisfied with swindling the people out of some two or three thousand dollars, now attempts to place at defiance the law. This act of the managers of the bank satisfies us that the bill filed against them contains charges that they fear will be sustained. "There is something rotten in Denmark," depend upon it, or the managers would never have resorted to this measure, and we hope if there is any law by which the "Regulator" of this institution can be reached, it will be put in force.—*Detroit Free Press*.

## Business of the M. and E. Rail Road.

During the week ending September 27, 1845.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
115 Passengers.	177 Passengers.
80,760 lbs. Merchandise.	58,815 " "
265 lbs. Salt.	5,232 bush Wheat.
13 " Whiskey.	217 " Corn.
6 " Molasses.	74 " Flaxseed.
9 " Tar and Oil.	20 " Oats.
5 " Flour.	82 " Bran.
2 " Lime.	23 " Potatoes.
5 half lb. Beer.	45 cords Wood.
47 bush Stone Coal.	10,000 " Lumber.
9 " Wheat.	1600 Pork barrels.
3,000 Shingles.	680 lbs. Merchandise.
12 kegs Powder.	10,000 Staves.

The above shows a handsome increase over last week, which, considering the season, was one of the heaviest since the commencement of the road